

differs from last year bill
in addition to members of armed forces
Section 14 deals with permits to re enter the United States. This

amendment to Section 223(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act would authorize the Attorney General to extend permits for three years in the aggregate. It would also authorize, ~~that~~ with regard to spouses and children of members of the Armed Forces and employees of the United States Government assigned abroad and their spouses and children, the Attorney General ^{to} might extend the re entry permits for such periods as he ~~might~~ deem^s appropriate.

This provision would allow such persons to remain outside the United States for the periods indicated without the expense of having to return them to the United States to obtain new re entry permits every two years as is now the case.

1-3 yes

Choirfield -

In addition E & A

The names for those are

(1)
Section 15 would amend Subsection D of Section 313 of the Act to

authorize certification by the Attorney General for those persons who after

defecting to the West have provided and are continuing to provide valuable

service to the United States. Under the present Section, the Congress ^{in the past} has ^{approved}

~~been ready by the passage of private legislation~~ to authorize the waiver of the

ten year waiting requirement for former members of the Communist Party

for such individuals. ^{this new} Such a provision would be a benefit in granting ready

recognition for such service and in avoiding the burden of private legislation.

*classified
inherent security risk in
processing them builds
additional #s of persons
known source of
identity*

*is a new section not included in
your bill.*

Section 16(c) This provision amends Section 316(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act by removing the name of the Central Intelligence Agency from the Act and extending the authority of this section to those persons who are employed by or under contract with the Government of the United States, to allow the requirement of an uninterrupted period of at least one year of physical presence in the United States required by Section 316(b) to be complied with at any time prior to filing a petition for naturalization.

*are situations where employees of other
referred to other departments and agencies
to mean should be limited only
to CIA. There are many situations
where referred to those departments
and referred to the employee
to*

~~Section 17 adds a new subsection to Section 317 of the act to provide~~

that any person employed by bonafied American educational, scientific, philanthropic or other non profit organization advancing United States interests abroad, may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the Act except that no prior residence or physical presence within the United States or jurisdiction of the court shall be required and that the petition for naturalization can be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction.

Section
This ~~provision~~ specifies that such individuals ⁽¹⁾ must be regularly stationed
^

abroad in such employment at the time of filing a petition for naturalization

- (2) that the individual has been so employed continuously for a period in excess of five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition for naturalization
- (3) that the individual be in the United States at the time of naturalization and
- (4) that the individual declare before the Naturalization Court in good faith his intention to take up residence in the United States immediately upon termination of such employment.

The provisions of this section are
~~This bill is~~ similar to ~~the~~ introduced by Mr. Rodino (HR 1139) on

those of a bill

January 4, 1965 to permit naturalization for certain employees of Free

Europe Committee Incorporated and Radio Liberty Committee Incorporated.

~~It would~~ *are requested here* provide the same benefits requested for RFE for the many other

organizations similarly employing aliens who have been lawfully admitted

to the United States for permanent residence and who are denied the ability

to achieve the necessary residence time within the United States to gain

naturalization because of their continuous overseas service in organizations

dedicated to advancing United States interests abroad.

Organizations benefiting under this provision would include educational

institutions

~~clubs~~ such as American State universities, scientific organizations such as

archeological research teams, philanthropic endeavors such as groups en-

couraging cultural and student exchange and other non ~~benefit~~ *profit* organizations such

as charitable groups and activities.

not follow
Rather bill would open the door for them
on the bill that are immediately

guidance — give them opportunity

The main function of the Agency is to assist the Agency

Section 14 differs from last years Bill (section 13, HR 11837) in two respects. First, it increases the extended period for validity of the permit from one year to three years. Second, it adds additional classes of individuals, officers and employees of the United States Government assigned abroad and their spouses and children. In last years Bill this proviso related only to spouses and children of members of the Armed Services stationed abroad pursuant to official orders.

The additional authority for the Attorney General to extend such documents for the periods provided would allow officers and employees and their dependents to remain outside the United States for a normal three year tour of duty or longer, without the expense of having to return them to the United States to obtain new re entry permits upon the expiration (one year) and renewal (one year) under the present law.

Section 15 is a new section not contained in the previous Bill. It would amend subsection (d) of section 313 of the Act to authorize certification by the Attorney General for those persons who after defecting to the West have provided and are continuing to provide valuable service to the United States. Under the authority of the present section of the Immigration Act, the Congress has approved in the past private legislation for such individuals to authorize the waiver of the ten year waiting requirement for former members of the Communist Party.

This authority would be a benefit in granting recognition for such service and in avoiding the burden of private legislation.

Section 17 is a new section not covered by last years Bill.

This section adds a new subsection to section 317 of the Act to provide that any person employed by bonafied American educational, scientific, philanthropic or other non profit organization advancing United States interests abroad, may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the Act except that no prior residence or physical presence within the United States or jurisdiction of the court shall be required and that the petition for naturalization can be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction.

This section specifies that such individuals (1) must be regularly stationed abroad in such employment at the time of filing a petition for naturalization (2) that the individual has been so employed continuously for a period in excess of five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition for naturalization (3) that the individual be in the United States at the time of naturalization and (4) that the individual declare before the Naturalization Court in good faith his intention to take up residence in the United States immediately upon termination of such employment.

The provisions of this section are similar to those of a bill introduced by Mr. Rodino (HR 1139) on January 4, 1965 to permit naturalization for certain employees of Free Europe Committee Incorporated and Radio Liberty Committee Incorporated. The same benefits requested for RFE are requested here for the many other organizations similarly employing aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and who are denied the ability to achieve the necessary residence time within the United States to gain naturalization because of their continuous overseas service in organizations dedicated to advancing United States interests abroad.

Organizations benefiting under this provision would include educational institutions such as American State Universities, scientific organizations such as archeological research teams, philanthropic endeavors such as groups encouraging cultural and student exchange and other non profit organizations such as charitable groups and activities.